

Till the Hour of Sickness Comes, few care to Read anything on the Subject of Disease.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Great Business of the city of Philadelphia, but for the last eighteen years a most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various So called Fluid Extracts, the most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and in infusions, and added to a pint of water, is full equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood, and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons so ignorant as to read a physician's prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise, and his I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To wit: that the medicine he had taken is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have now few have been successful. And the many thousands embarking, are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and success and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure, and majestic, having for its basis, instruction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may be better may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the ideal!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all. A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all. A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all. A Fungicide for one, a Fungicide for all.

Just as much so a wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, and a more dangerous disease than some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, it is not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health, a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Each forget that GOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendations, letters, and solicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, except a few remarks, trusting they will be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity.

Their Humble Servant, H. T. HELMBOLD, Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1865.—Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for many years, and have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his business has prospered until he has become a man of considerable wealth, and we have much less the afflicted and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

(From Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 29, 1864.) We are gratified to hear of the success of New York of our townsmen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 25 feet long and 20 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in Helmbold's medicine in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature, which are accompanied by so many a distressing symptom, among which may be mentioned, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Weakness, Horror of Disease, or Irritability of the Bladder, and the enjoyment of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Inflammation of the Bladder, or other serious ailments, will ensue. The reader must also be aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract of Buchu will give you brisk and energetic health, and a vigorous mind, and is strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, a laying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. It cannot, I think, be denied that the action of the Sarsaparilla in this State has largely contributed to this unfortunate result. Without entering into a minute detail of its administration, I am constrained to say that there is to my mind sufficient evidence of an unwillingness to cooperate cordially with the policy of the Government. Certificates of title have been in some cases granted to persons filling none of the conditions even of General Sherman's order, and have been given to chance visitors to the Island for lands not only for themselves, but for their friends who had never been away from their homes in the interior. Great delay has been interposed in the execution of the forms necessary to restoration, and the Bureau has indeed gone so far as to construct too unworthy for any comar, to defeat the very object of your orders. For it has been decided that where the freedman refuses to contract on any terms, however liberal, such cases there can be no "mutually satisfactory arrangement," and his refusal acts as a bar to restoration.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SAUSAPARILLA. Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the Blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure.—In all cases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those cases use the Extra Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or on every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, apply to Pimples and external Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period; but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 99 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. Describe symptoms in all communications. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

THE FREEDMEN.

THE POSSESSION OF THE SEA ISLAND LANDS.

Objections to the President's Reconstruction Policy.

Important Letter from James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina, to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CHARLESTON, January 19, 1866.—To the President of the United States:—Sir: When first your wise and humane policy of the restoration of the Union and pardoned proprietors was declared, there was a hopeful prospect of a very happy result. But in the execution of that policy there has been a most unaccountable delay, and that especially in those sections of the State where there was the largest scope for its exercise, and where the presence of the Freedmen's Bureau ought to have furnished the readiest means for its execution. Now it appears to me that if there is one subject upon which the interest of all parties agree, of the Union and of the State, of the freedmen and of the landowner, it is this: the speedy resumption and steady prosecution of the agricultural industry of the South. And all these interests are directly concerned in knowing whence the difficulties come and how they can be removed.

I believe there is but one main difficulty. For I would observe, first, that in this State the freedman now suffers under no civil disability. With reference to any special legislation, and there is no yet special legislation of force here, the freedman, by the State's acceptance of the act of emancipation and the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, is relieved of the disabilities of his former condition of slavery, and is treated as thoroughly protected in his rights of person and property as any other inhabitant of the State. He has, therefore, every right to labor and every guarantee that I have that he will be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. For even should this not result from the simple abolition of his status as a slave, the military courts which alone now exercise jurisdiction in cases where he is concerned, afford him ample protection and remedy. The difficulty, therefore, does not lie in that direction. Nor does it proceed from the land owner.

The ready and early employment of his labor is his only salvation. Without it his lands must lie idle, and the victor will be obliged to provide remuneration as ten-fold greater than they ever were, and his wants an hundred fold. On this head the official reports are conclusive. They expressly declare that the planters are ready and anxious to work, but that the freedmen will not contract to work for wages so long as the Government does not explicitly assure him that lands are not to be given him. I would refer you especially to the reports of General Beecher, from the Combahee plantations, and the reports of Major DeMay, a colored officer, who was sent on an official tour of inspection from department headquarters through the sea-coast parishes.

The language of this letter is so decisive, his opportunities for observation so peculiarly favorable, and his sympathies so clearly with the freedmen that I will quote from his official report:—

I have met with a general representation of the intelligence and former wealth of the planters and large land owners of these districts, and large numbers of the freedmen of both sexes and every condition among them, and have only to say that the freedmen are ready and willing to enter into any agreement reasonable and just to both parties, planters and freedmen. All with whom I have yet met and had conversation on the subject of the planting interest readily indicate their readiness to contract with the Government and the Bureau towards the freedmen. And the freedmen express the most anxious desire to go to work on plantations, and simply hesitate for the purpose of receiving details of the terms of the contract. They cannot obtain the lands by purchase or otherwise, and they will readily enter into arrangements to work or give place to those who will.

In the upper portion of this State, where the Bureau has been organized, and where post commanders charge of the relations and conditions of the freedmen, this delusion was never as strong as lower down, and yet it was strong enough to prevent any contracts being made before the 1st of January, 1866. Up to that time they had believed in the certainty of their future proprietorship. Since that day has passed they are manifesting much greater willingness to meet the necessities of their condition. But in the lower part of the State, and in the sea-coast, the delay in carrying out your instructions positively, which has continued from General Howard's visit in October to Captain Ketchum's return in the last few days, rendered the freedmen, as a general rule, unwilling to contract. They have in many places quietly but firmly refused to accept any terms, and I regret to say that within the last few days they have in some instances resorted to violence, burning down dwellings, destroying bridges, and burning themselves in their quarters, and refusing either to contract or give way to those who will. And in these cases it is proper to say that the contracts offered them have been approved by the United States authorities as liberal and just. This is not unnatural. For as long as the freedmen have reason to believe that the Government will give him a homestead of forty acres, he will not voluntarily work for wages.

It cannot, I think, be denied that the action of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State has largely contributed to this unfortunate result. Without entering into a minute detail of its administration, I am constrained to say that there is to my mind sufficient evidence of an unwillingness to cooperate cordially with the policy of the Government. Certificates of title have been in some cases granted to persons filling none of the conditions even of General Sherman's order, and have been given to chance visitors to the Island for lands not only for themselves, but for their friends who had never been away from their homes in the interior. Great delay has been interposed in the execution of the forms necessary to restoration, and the Bureau has indeed gone so far as to construct too unworthy for any comar, to defeat the very object of your orders. For it has been decided that where the freedman refuses to contract on any terms, however liberal, such cases there can be no "mutually satisfactory arrangement," and his refusal acts as a bar to restoration.

In addition to this, the whole Parish of St. Helena, and a great portion of St. Luke's, comprising a large body of territory, which, in intrinsic value, is the former amount of products, and in perfection of culture, cannot be surpassed by an equal extent of country in any State of the Union, have been appropriated by the Government under the provisions of the Direct Tax acts. These lands are occupied by freedmen, some under pretense of allotment, some under pretense of purchase, some under pretense of General Sherman's order, and most under no pretense at all. The Tax Commissioners charged with the execution of these acts have manifested the same sympathies as the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and this whole section of country is held out as not only a home of refuge, but a land of promise for every indigent freedman in the State. I have felt bound to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to

the condition of this section of the State, in a letter, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to which I would earnestly solicit your serious consideration.

Finally, a bill has been reported to Congress, and is now under discussion, by which titles granted under General Sherman's field order are to be confirmed for three years.

I do not think, therefore, that I am risking either an extreme or doubtful opinion when I say that the chief cause of all our difficulty in finding a solution of this question of labor proceeds from the action of the Government, encouraging the belief that the sea-coast region of South Carolina is to be confiscated in the hands of its owners for the purpose of establishing a system of independent colonization for the freedmen.

If this is not so, then the interests of this State require that this impression, so generally prevailing, should be authoritatively corrected; and that those who for purposes of personal interest or political agitation are endeavoring to prolong and to exaggerate the present embarrassments of the State should be deprived of so effective a means of mischief. If it is so, unfortunately there should exist a disposition to do this great wrong and to incur this irreparable injury upon the State, I would assent to the following considerations:—This policy can only be intended as a reward to the freedman or as an inducement to the land-owner.

The number of the freedmen so rewarded must be confined to a very small number, and those whom the Government have enfranchised. Upon what principle are the few thousands who have occupied, or who may occupy, these parishes of Carolina to be selected above their fellows for such a reward? The freedmen who remained on the plantations when their masters removed, have enjoyed for years the advantages of homes to live in and lands to work, divided among themselves the supplies and household goods that were abandoned, and without contributing in the slightest degree to the aid of Government, have shrewdly benefited by the confusion of civil war. The only addition to the original population being the vagrant negroes who, without necessity, abandoned their own homes and swarmed as camp followers in the rear of General Sherman's columns. So much for the reward. As for the punishment, it is not a matter of complaint that these estates being most exposed should suffer most. That is the chance of war. But when war has ceased its ravages, when civil law, the same law for all, and above all, resumes its authority, then individual penalty can only be exacted on general principles. But to appropriate for confiscation only those lands which, by the accidents of military strategy, have been occupied by the army, is to punish by lottery. For more than four years the owners of these lands, the first occupied by the armies of the United States, have been paying the penalty not so much of their crime as of their situation.

Driven from home, deprived of all income, reduced in the vast majority of cases to poverty, they are now being sold as victuals to be further punishment; while those equally involved with them in this revolution, who have fortunately escaped the suffering of invasion, are still exempt, only because they have not suffered at all. Any reason for punishing the planter on the coast, who was driven from his home in 1861 or 1862, should now have his lands appropriated for distribution, while his fellow-citizen of the middle or upper districts, whose estates have been untouched, whose industry has been undisturbed, but who has participated as fully and heartily in the war, shall be confirmed in the possession of his?

But whatever may be the motives of such a policy, it is attended by the most unfavorable sequences both upon the freedmen and the State. And I wish to be distinctly understood as finding no fault with any arrangement the Government may wish to give to the natural rights of the freedmen, equal to those desired by the rest of the State. As long as a large and valuable portion of the State is set apart for such a colonization as is proposed, so long will there exist in the State a source of perpetual disorganization of its labor, and the freedmen of the rest of the State will understand, and be reconciled to the fact, that while they are forced to contract, and to contract for wages by no means so liberal as can be paid at present prices of cotton, on the islands, that large bodies of their fellow-citizens, who are engaged in a character or service, should be selected by the Government for this unparalleled bounty. They will work discontentedly, and whenever the opportunity offers they will leave their homes and seek other lands, which are offered without money and without price.

Further than this, the separation of so essential a portion of the State, and its government by the Freedmen's Bureau, will be the erection of a barrier to the development of the State, and will excite and foster that which it should be the object of every wise and humane statesman to extinguish, a bitter and growing antagonism between the races who must live together, and except under the control of martial law, will place the Government of the United States and of the State in perpetual contradiction, and involve them in constant and annoying inconsistencies. This policy, too, deprives the State of the revenue and resources of the most valuable portion of her territory at the very time when she needs every dollar that she can raise and the use of every industrial resource which she can develop. It interposes a complete check upon the industry and enterprise of the interior, by shutting out her Atlantic coast from the field of enterprise and investment. It surrounds her commercial metropolis with a country and a population which cannot contribute to its development in trade or add to its growth. It renders the railroad connections which, before the war, connected Charleston with Savannah and Wilmington useless expenditures. In any other portion of the State such an experiment would be disastrous—upon the sea-coast of South Carolina it must be fatal.

In submitting these views—which I have been forced to do under the pressure of constant engagements—I have not been able to discuss them very thoroughly, nor to illustrate them as fully as I would desire. But the State which I represent has had such an experience both of the wisdom of your policy and your generous sympathy with the embarrassments under which she is laboring, that I feel I have almost certainly secured her justice when I have placed her case under your consideration.

I deem your immediate attention to these representations of such vital importance to the State, that I have instructed Hon. William Henry Trescott to proceed to Washington and lay this letter before you. Mr. Trescott has already had the honor of being the bearer to you of former communications from my predecessor, Governor Perry. I have desired him to enforce these views,

with the information which he possesses, and to put you in possession of such details as I have been unable to communicate more particularly to Mr. Trescott, and to which I have referred, both as a member of the State Legislature and a large landowner in the section of the State to which this communication refers, is thoroughly familiar with the subjects which I have endeavored to bring to your attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Barber & Simpson vs. John Hess. An action of replevin for 110 dozen skins. Defense, a hen for work and money bestowed upon them in finishing. Plaintiff's reply, that defendant injured them so badly that they deteriorated in value from \$2 to \$3 per dozen. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Shawwood.—Rayner Raper vs. Mary Hall. An action of replevin for certain carpets and other articles. Jury out. Alfred H. Mead vs. John Brown. Suit on book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, set off. On trial.

The Germantown Murder.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—THE EVIDENCE THIS MORNING. The trial of Christopher Berger, charged with the murder of Mary L. Watt, was continued in the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning. Plaintiff's reply, that defendant injured them so badly that they deteriorated in value from \$2 to \$3 per dozen. On trial.

Cross-examined—This was in 1857; don't know the date. William Bender afterwards sworn. Found the deed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, about one and a-half miles below Fisher's Lane; I was in the woods cutting a straight pole; had a dog which I saw a rabbit tracks; stooped down to look in the drain that was there, and found the deed; it was pushed about one and a half feet inside; it was Friday, the 12th of January; I took the deed to Sergeant Dickson; it was wet at the time.

Thomas Shingle—Saw the prisoner on the morning of the murder about ten minutes to 7; on the southwest corner of Queen and Main streets; I was not quite a quarter of a square off; I approached him till I got to the corner, when I crossed the street towards him; he was watching me intently; I returned his look, and he turned his head away; after passing him a few yards, I turned round; he then turned as if to cross the street, and disappeared.

Cross-examined—He was right opposite my stable gate; when I came out of the stable he said good morning to me, and went towards Miss Watts' house; I said to Mr. Funk, one morning previous to the murder, "That man looks worried about something;" about 6 o'clock on the day of the murder I told Mr. Hughes about seeing the prisoner on the corner; he first asked me about it.

Re-examined—The prisoner did not know me, except by coming round the store. One morning I asked him if he would like to ride to town with me; he said he guessed he'd wait for the car; he wanted to go to the store.

William S. Funk—Keep a grocery store at the southwest corner of Main and Queen streets; saw the prisoner standing there for a week or two before the murder.

Cross-examined—Queen and Main streets are public thoroughfares. Henry Gravenstein—Know the prisoner by sight; saw him going down Green street on the morning of the murder; he lived three doors from me.

Cross-examined—He lived with Mrs. Butcher, his wife's grandmother; I saw him that morning about half-past 6; he was in a great hurry; I spoke to him and he answered.

Elizabeth Vanderslice—Saw the prisoner between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the murder; he said he had just come from town; he had money in his hand and said, "Rub that off my face;" he gave me two cents, and he had \$1 notes; he bought near \$3 worth of meat and provisions.

Cross-examined—He had been dealing with me five or six months; came frequently to my store to buy every morning; he had a car to go to town; he was in my store when we got news of the murder, between 10 and 11 o'clock; he heard the news and the remarks of the people present; I saw no change in his manner; I asked him if he was going to see the murder, and he said no.

Henry H. Keppart—Am employed at Vanderslice's store; Berger was there on Wednesday before the murder; told him he could not have anything more till he paid the bill; he got a thing from me; I was on friendly terms with him; he went with me a great deal; he said he never owed anybody yet and wouldn't owe anybody.

John Garwood—The prisoner got medicine of me on New Year's day; got more next day, and a breast pump to pay; again saw him the following Saturday; he was in my store; he paid me ten dollar bills; he mentioned the excitement about the murder.

Isaac Conrad—On the evening of the murder the prisoner paid me \$130; I gave him two silver dollars; he gave them to me; he had one or two evenings previous, saying he had forgotten his pocket-book, but would redeem them.

J. Ross Browne. J. Ross Browne, the distinguished American traveller, has just been appointed Captain of Arizona volunteers, and ordered to report to headquarters in this city for topographical duty. He will start to Arizona soon. Ross Browne was a delightful residence in the town of Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, and has an interesting family. His home is surrounded by the rarest of shrubbery, and all the flowers that grow in our climate bloom in his garden. I had the pleasure of calling on him at his residence, and found him one of the most agreeable gentlemen I ever met. He gossiped about his travels in various quarters of the globe, and said that he started from home only his first trip with but fifteen cents in his pocket, travelled to Germany, and returned with more money than he had when he started. He also told me that he went to Germany on one occasion, taking his family with him. He arrived in London with barely enough to carry him to his destination. He resided there three years and returned again to his native land. He said the captain of the steamer had to carry him on his return to New York on credit. He supported himself all the time he was in Germany by his pen, writing for Harper's Magazine, the Sacramento Union, this State, and other journals. He told me that he had never made much money publishing books. The Harpers, he said, always preferred publishing his magazine articles before printing his books. The price usually paid him by Harpers for a magazine paper was \$250. I was in company with the proprietor of a literary journal of the city at the time I made the visit, and he was in Germany by his pen, writing for house, he talked to us about his travels and literary labors. He is a man of great energy, and is imbued with the progressive spirit of the age.—Chicago Times.

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Hon. Joseph Allison Appointed President Judge.

HON. W. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—The Hon. Joseph Allison has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Oswald Thompson, and the Hon. W. S. Pierce has been appointed to fill the place of Judge Allison, in the Court of Common Pleas.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, January 31.

The President's Views on Public Affairs. Hon. James Harlan, in a card to the Daily Chronicle, says that part of the report of his remarks on last Friday evening, which referred to the President, is so imperfect as to change the sense, and he adds:—

"After referring to the danger apprehended by some in conferring the elective franchise on a vast multitude of persons so recently released from slavery, and the danger on the other hand of excluding the large portion of the thoroughly loyal part of the population, from a voice in the reorganization, I expressed my greater confidence in ignorant loyalty than in intelligent treason, and added that I had never disguised the preference, and would not do so in the future, concluding with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President for whom I was not authorized to speak, and who has been able in the past, and would be able in the future, to disclose his own views."

Postal Affairs in the South. Postmaster-General Dennison yesterday directed upwards of a hundred post offices to be reopened in the Southern States.

New Money-Order Offices. On Monday next fifty-five new money-order offices are to be opened, including Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and many other important places in the South and in the Territories.

Clerks Discharged. It is stated that one hundred and fifty clerks are to be discharged from the Treasury Department to-morrow.

Land Office Statistics. At the Land Office at Ionia, Mich., 6555 acres were taken up in December last, under the Homestead law.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 31.—Messrs. Connell, Nichols, and Haynes presented remonstrances against Sunday travel.

Mr. Ridgway read a petition in favor of the act allowing persons to testify in their own cases.

Mr. Nichols read a bill authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the Schuylkill by the city of Philadelphia, to be commenced within one year.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill closing the doors of the Library Street Stock Board to the public.

Mr. Hoge read a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Travelling and Transportation Company.

House of Representatives. Mr. Negley called up the act extending the time for one year for the reception of soldiers' claims, which passed.

Mr. Davis called up the act for the organization of the Schuylkill County Police force, and moved to consider, which the House refused.

Mr. Markley offered a resolution giving the use of back seats of gallery to colored persons. Not agreed to.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably an act for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, who suffered from Rebel incursions.

The Committee on the local Judiciary reported favorably an act making eight hours a legal day's labor in Philadelphia.

From Havana and Mexico. New York, January 31.—The steamer Moro Castle has arrived with Havana advices of January 27.

A royal decree had been received disapproving the formation of a society for the suppression of the slave-trade, reprimanding the Captain-General for countenancing it, and ordering its suppression. There was no cholera at Havana, but considerable smallpox at Regia, a small town opposite the city.

It is reported that the Gulf is full of Chilian privateers. A schooner and a steamer, flying suspicious flags, had been seen by the latter, is believed to have come from New Orleans, and to be cruising in the Gulf. War risks are being effected at Havana by the ship-owners, but one company had refused to take them.

The steamer Tonawanda, from Boston, arrived at Havana January 27, via Matanzas, having been without fuel for two days. She would proceed on the 30th inst.

The steamer Vera Cruz arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, January 22, and will sail January 28 for New York.

Private advices say the French are tired out, and freely discuss the abandonment of the Empire.

There is an intense feeling against the Americans, and the French say they want war with the United States, and to be sent to Texas to wipe out the Hagedad affair, which they say was the work of the Federal troops.

Herschel V. Johnson Elected United States Senator from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 30.—In the Legislature to-day, on the first ballot for Senator, A. H. Stephens received 152 and Mr. H. H. 33 votes; scattering 1. Mr. Stephens did not consent to the use of his name, and on the sixth ballot Herschel V. Johnson was elected, receiving 152 votes.

Sentence of a Murderer.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 30.—Albert Starkweather, convicted of murder in the first degree, having killed his mother and sister, has been sentenced to be hung on the third Friday in February. He was completely self-possessed while receiving the sentence of the court.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The steamer Miami had about 250 passengers on board, among whom were 91 men of Company B, 11th, United States Cavalry. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock in the evening. Just after supper, while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every person in the front part of the cabin down into the mass of fire and steam below. Great numbers lost their lives by jumping overboard. The total loss of life is supposed to be nearly 150. Thirty of the soldiers were lost.

The steamer Missouri had 120 persons on board, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss of life at about 100. The Missouri was one of the largest passenger boats on the river, and was valued at \$100,000.

Specie for Europe.

BOSTON, January 31.—The Asia sailed to-day for Liverpool with a small specie list.

THE LATE FIRE ON DELAWARE AVENUE.

—The loss by the fire yesterday morning at Delaware avenue and Vine street will foot up about \$100,000, distributed as follows:—The building No. 237 on Water st., and No. 242 on the avenue, were occupied by William B. Johns, and the one occupied by Tomlinson & Hill, No. 239 on Water street, and No. 246 on the avenue, belonged to S. and W. Welsh, and Thomas A. Newhall, and were formerly of the Brock estate. The loss on the two buildings will reach about \$100,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin Insurance Company. The upper stories of these two buildings was occupied by James S. Shindler, saltmaker.

His estimate of his loss at about \$30,000, of which will fall on parties who had sails in his establishment in the process of being made up. He employed from thirty to forty hands, and among the sails making, and which were destroyed, was a full set for the United States ship Chittanooga, at the Navy Yard, a set for the barque Sea Eagle, and other vessels. He has \$22,000 insurance, \$5000 of which is in the Phoenix, \$5000 in the Delaware Mutual, \$5000 State of Pennsylvania, and the remainder in the Ethna and North America, of Hartford, and the Springfield, of Massachusetts.

The loss of Mr. Johns is estimated at \$18,000, on which there is an insurance of \$14,000 in the American Fire Insurance Company. The ground floor of No. 242 in the avenue was occupied by Samuel Williamson & Co., general produce dealers, who suffered by water; but is insured in the Reliance Company.

Tomlinson & Hill estimate their total loss at \$15,000 to \$18,000, on which is an insurance of \$5000 in the Mutual of Philadelphia, \$4500 in the Magna, of New York; \$5000 in the North America of New York; and \$5000 in the Reliance.

Budd & Comly, who occupy building No. 235 Water street and Nos. 238 & 240 on the avenue, valued their stock at about \$45,000. They lose, however, but about \$5000, which is fully covered by insurance in the International, of New York, and the County, of Philadelphia. This store belongs to the Brock estate. Messrs. A. J. Cattell & Co., and other parties had goods on storage in this building. On the ground floor of this building on the avenue was stored 132 hogsheads of sugar owned by S. & W. Welsh, which were badly bywater, and is fully covered by insurance in the American.

Building No. 233 on Water street, and No. 236 on the avenue, occupied by J. C. Davis, rag merchant, suffered slightly by fire. The avenue front, on the ground floor, was occupied by Stephen Cox & Co., dealers in produce and fruits, who suffered by water. Their loss is covered in the Republic Insurance Company of New York. Chapman, Scudder & Co., commission merchants on ground floor of No. 244 on the avenue, suffered slightly by water, and were insured in the Reliance.

The loss by water of R. L. James, who occupied Nos. 241 and 243 of avenue, is fully covered by insurance in the Delaware Mutual.

Austin & Wood, produce dealers, occupied the ground floor of No. 246, and suffered slightly by water, but are fully insured.

Edward H. Smith, 243 Water street, and No. 248 on the avenue was occupied by Henry Burns and others for the storage of molasses and hogs